

2012
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of North
DHEC 3810010

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from two wells located within the town. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html. If you do not have internet access, please contact Angie Cribb to make arrangements to review this document.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Angie Cribb at 247-2101. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at Town Hall, 6:00p.m.

The Town of North routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2012**. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Highest Level Detected (HDL) - maximum amount found in any one sample

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants (2012)								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	1	1.1 - 1.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Silver Springs Water District)	2012	0.038	0.023-0.038	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Silver Springs Water District)	09/02/2009	0.17	0.16-0.17	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (Orangeburg DPU)	2012	1	0.045-0.045	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Orangeburg DPU)	2012	0.54	0.54-0.54	4	4	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (2012)								
Chlorine	2012	1	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (Silver Springs Water District)	2012	2.05	0.98-2.05	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants (2012)								
Combined Radium 226/228	08/16/2010	6.3	0 - 6.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/16/2010	3.5	0 - 3.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (Silver Springs Water District)	01/31/2007	0.5	0.5-0.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER								
Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety. Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/17/2010	1.3	1.3	0.94	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (Silver Springs Water District)	2011	1.2	1.3	1.02	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (Orangeburg DPU)		0	15	0.0	ND-3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead		0	15	15	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Silver Springs Water District)	2011	3.0	15	3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Orangeburg DPU)		0	1.3	0.067	ND-0.166	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of North is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations Table			
Total Coliform			
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Minor	05/01/2011	05/31/2011	We failed to complete all the required tests for our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Corrective Action Taken: Due to the number of people served by the Town's water utility, the Town is required to pull two (2) drinking water samples per month for testing. This requirement was to begin in May, 2011. The laboratory that pulls the samples was notified of this new requirement in June, 2011 and the correct number of samples is now being tested each month as required by DHEC.			

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.
Please call our office if you have questions.

NOTE: Silver Springs Water District and Orangeburg DPU Water Quality Report results are included in this report due to the fact that the Town of North, on occasion, purchases water from Silver Springs Water District who in turn purchases water from Orangeburg DPU.